FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CSSR, USSR, Hungary To Hold Exercises 8-12 Sep [CTK] AA 1
Prague Views Exercises AA 1

ALBANIA

Bekteshi Relates Hoxha's Works to Present Tasks B 1
Poor Productivity of Some Mass Actions Deplored [ZERI I POPULLIT 13 Aug] B 2
Alia Informed of Good Harvest Results B 2
Korce District B 3
Kolonje District B 3
Tepelene, Librazhd, Vlore Districts B 3
Health Ministry Reaches Agreement With GDR

BULGARIA

Gorbachev Speech 'Gives the World Fresh Hope' [Popov] C 1
Kozloduy Plant Success, Problems Discussed C 1
Hungarian Expertise in Liquid Fertilizers Cited C 2
Leaders' Public Appearances 3-16 August C 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

USSR Troop Exercises To Be Held in GDR 8-13 Sep E 1
Fischer, Cuban Counterpart Hold 'Friendly Talk' E 1
Fischer Meets Ecuadoran Deputy Foreign Minister E 1
Daily Supports Private, Cooperative Craftsmen [Wolf in DER MORGAN 15 Aug] E 3
Honecker Presents Award to Party Official E 3
Briefs: Ambassador to Burma; Ambassador to Phillippines E 3

HUNGARY

Importance of Trade Ties With PRC Stressed F 1
Losonczi Tours Obuda District Area F 1

POLAND

Government Approves Council of Ministers Work Plan G 1
Consultations on Central Annual Plan Continue G 1
PZPR Politburo 12 August Communique [TRYBUNA LUDU 14 Aug] G 2
Warsaw TV Reports 212 Take Advantage of Amnesty G 4

Head of Debt Study Center Discusses Tasks G 4
[SLOWO LUDU 2-3 Aug]
Midowicz Interviewed on Improving Trade Unions G 5
[TRYBUNA LUDU 13 Aug]
Overemployment Criticized, Tied to Labor Shortage G 6
Agriculture Minister on Harvest Progress G 7
Private Housing Construction Supported G 7
[Zielinski in RZECZPOSPOLITA 15 Aug]
Plan To Set Up Ombudsman Institution Outlined G 8
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 14 Aug]
Army Role in Education, Society Discussed G 9
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 13 Aug]
Jaruzelski Receives Serviceman on 90th Birthday G 10
Latvian CP CC Delegation Arrives in Szczecin G 10
TRYBUNA LUDU on DPRK Joint Olympics Proposal G 11
[Przeczek, 15 Aug]

YUGOSLAVIA

Nonaligned Must Adhere to 'Original Principles' I 1
[Sundic]
Top Officials Welcome Nigerian Foreign Minister I 2
Discuss Cooperation I 2
Examine Bilateral Relations I 2
Toast Stronger Ties I 3
Mojsov Holds Talks With Cuban Minister I 4
Malmierca Concludes Visit I 4
Railroad To Carry Freight, Improve Albanian Relations I 5
Djuranovic Pleased With Pakistan Visit I 5
[BORBA 14 Aug]
Croatian LC Presidium Assesses Progress as 'Adequate' I 5
Kosovo LC Achieving 'Concrete Results' I 6
Kosovo Serbs Protest 'Excess' Against Young Woman I 7
[POLITIKA 14 Aug]
Workers Protest Poor Organization, Management I 7
Ballist Imprisoned for Insulting Citizens I 8
Briefs: New Ambassador to Somalia; Hemorrhagic Fever in Montengero I 8

CSSR, USSR, HUNGARY TO HOLD EXERCISES 8-12 SEP

LD151029 Prague CTK in English 1935 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 14 (CTK) -- Planned exercises of the armies of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Hungary, code-named "Druzhba-86", involving 25,000 men, will take place in the Czech Socialist Republic on September 8-12, 1986, the Czechoslovak Defence Ministry announced. The purpose of the exercises, under the command of the Czechoslovak side, is to train coordination between the commanders and units of the allied armies in conducting a defence operation.

Prague Views Exercises

LD151914 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] As reported by today's daily press, planned exercises of the ground forces of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army, called Friendship 86, will take place on Czechoslovak territory. Here is our commentary:

Joint exercises of armies of Warsaw Pact member states already are traditional. they take place under as close as possible conditions to real armed conflict. They contribute to perfecting joint action and joint armies' battle expertise. They also are a great school of international education, an opportunity for many meetings and for making personal friendships. Our soldiers, including our reserve forces, also are happy to recall past joint exercises, for example October Storm, Quartet, Friendship in Arms, and others in which Czechoslovak forces participated on the GDR's territory; or the Odra-Nisa, North, and Shield exercises in which our soldiers participated in Poland; or the operational tactical exercises named Shield with the participation of Czechosovak units in Hungary, Bulgaria and here. Combined exercises of several armies in a given operational aspect [vicestrana cviceni nekolika armad na danem operacnim smeru] have been taking place on our territory for several years now under the name Friendship. The subjects of our joint armies' exercise correspond to the strategic concept of the Warsaw Pact, which is a defense alliance of socialist countries. We must not overlook the fact that huge land, air, and sea maneuvers of NATO armies are organized every year against the socialist community's western frontier, in which, under the Autumn Forge, hundreds of thousands of soldiers take part. They practice, among other things, the strategic transfer of units and arms from the United States to Europe during these exercises. Face to face with the force of nuclear missile and conventional arms which also are aimed at our country, we cannot remain passive with our hands in our laps. The joint exercises of Warsaw Pact armies contribute to the vital securing of the collective military security of member states and the strengthening of their defense capability.

BEKTESHI RELATES HOXHA'S WORK TO PRESENT TASKS

AU181707 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 12 August carries on page 2 a 3,200-word article by Besnik Bekteshi, candidate member of the AWP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, under the headline: "Discipline in the Drafting and Implementation of the Plan Is a Powerful Tool of the Party, the State and the Masses in Setting the Pace of Our Onward March -- While Studying the 50th Volume of the Works of Comrade Enver Hoxha." The writer begins: "Like the entire series of the works of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the 50th volume, containing material from January to April 1973, presents a range of signposts and directives for the comprehensive and harmonious development of the whole life of the country, and the furtherence of the full construction of socialist society. These directives are of present value in the area of implementing party policy in all sectors of the economy, culture and defense, and are a guide for the activities of communists and all working people."

Bekteshi goes on to mention the importance placed both by Hoxha and Ramiz Alia on fulfillment of economic plans, and continues: "The exploitation of every reserve, as Comrade Ramiz Alia instructed us at the AWP Central Committee 15th Plenum, must be fully realized in the great mass action of the discussions of the draft directives of the 9th AWP Congress for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, while the objectives laid down in the draft directives must be considered as minimal goals which must be exceeded and further improved. So the discovery and immediate exploitation of internal reserves and possibilities, which are inherent in and constantly created by our economy, constitute the principal front where the thinking and judgment of the working class, the cooperative peasantry, and various specialists, must make itself felt very strongly.

"The teachings and instructions of comrade Enver published in this volume are topical, where we are concerned with the crafting of a real plan, devised according to the demands of our situation. 'In setting out our duties," comrade Enver demanded at the April 1973 Politburo meeting, we must use as a starting point not only our ambitions, but also the realistic possibilities facing our country.' These teachings are of importance, in relying upon and improving plan targets, and also in refusing inflated and premature demands for investment, new imported goods and lines, which are noticeable in some cases."

Bekteshi goes on to mention the innovative imagination of working people, and to praise the initiatives shown by the movement of "Standard Bearers in the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha." He continues: "Such are the initiatives of the districts of Tirana, Durres, Vlore, Elbasan, and so on, in increasing the efficiency of the economy, the commitment of metalworkers in increasing the production of different kinds and types of steel, the initiatives of workers in the mechanical engineering industry to use domestic steel on a large scale, up to 90 percent of consumption. Such too are the initiatives of working people in the chemical industry for the reduction of imports and for the wide-scale use of domestic raw materials, and the reduction of norms in the use of raw materials."

Bekteshi continues by considering various ways in which the creativity of working people can be aroused, and criticizes formalism in the submission of economic data, and the tendency of working people to take notice of the teachings of the newspapers only when their own collectives are mentioned. He goes on: "The principle of relying upon our own resources means that our cereal supply must at present be assured through the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the corn production plan, and this must be the main effort of our agricultural workers."

After further considering agricultural questions, Bekteshi concludes: "Our working people, with communists in the vanguard, and with the material of the 50th volume of the Works of Enver Hoxha in their hands, will be better briefed about the domestic and foreign situation, in which we are constructing socialism, under the conditions of the savage imperialist-revisionist siege and harsh blockade, and will draw the fullest conclusions about how to apply party instructions and directives. Their mobilization and vigilance will be raised to a higher level, the moral-political unity of the people will be more strongly forged around the party and its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at his head, so that we will arrive at the great jubilee of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and the 9th AWP Congress with new victories."

POOR PRODUCTIVITY OF SOME MASS ACTIONS DEPLORED

AU181658 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Mass Actions Are Also of Great Value in Protecting Common Property"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] There are plenty of examples of mass actions of substance, and their example must be disseminated as soon as possible. But there are plenty of other cases of mass actions without real mobilized force, which are only reported as mass actions to justify poor management and organizational work on the part of cadres and specialists, from work-place to district level. What sort of spirit of mass action can be boasted about by the party, state, and economic managers of the cooperatives of Bilaj (Kruje), Synej (Durres), and Orenje (Librazhd), where through carelessness and a slow working pace during the tobacco harvest, 8-10 leaves [as heard], amounting to a total of 3-4 quintals per hectare of a ripe crop in which almost all the necessary investments has been made, have withered and been lost to production? So this is the spirit of mass action, over which the managers of this sector beat their breasts, this is their watchfulness, their civic concern, and even their legal obligation toward the protection of property! The base organizations of the party should stand firm against such instances, and should sound the alarm, and every communist should by his own example urge concrete steps, participation in work, and overfulfillment of the norm. Property is damaged by theft, but it is also damaged on a massive sale as a result of poor organization, unacceptable bureaucratic delays in the harvesting, processing and delivery of produce. Such negligent attitudes are witnessed by the fulfillment figures of 30, 40 or 50 percent of the planned haymaking targets in the districts of Mirdite, Kukes, Gramsh, and Shkoder, by delays in many cooperatives in watering their corn, or weeding the cotton fields. A spirit of mass action cannot be contrived by general phrases, and the figures in the daily production data do not "jump" at once. [passage omitted]

Our economy, which operates according to a single centralized plan, cannot accept "bottlenecks" such as in the transport sector, which has created noticeable shortages in key sectors of the economy. How can many managers, specialists, and transport workers explain themselves, when at present 390,000 tons of wood are waiting to be tansported from our forests, an amount equal to 55 days of work according to the plan of the peak periods, the month of July? [passage omitted]

ALIA INFORMED OF GOOD WHEAT HARVEST RESULTS

Korce District

AU161848 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 16 August broadcasts the 7-minute text of a letter addressed by the Korce district AWP aktiv to Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, informing him about the wheat harvesting results.

The letter states that the district fulfilled its target of producing 650,000 quintals of wheat and achieved an average yield of 34.2 quintals per hectare. An average yield of 51.3 quintals per hectare was achieved over a total acreage of 7,600 hectares in the lowland area, and yields of over 60 quintals per hectare were attained over a total acreage of 3,583 hectares belonging to four state agricultrual enterprises. On an acreage of over 11,000 hectares in the hilly and mountainous areas, accounting for 60 percent of the district's total wheat acreage, the yield was 24,500 quintals above last year's production, and 1.6 quintals per hectare above this year's planned yield.

The letter also informs Ramiz Alia that the district's industrial production was fulfilled by 101.8 percent and the export plan by 106.6 percent.

Kolonje District

AU151905 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1600 GMT on 15 August broadcasts a 5-minute text of a letter addressed to Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, by the Kolonje District AWP Committee, in which he is informed that the wheat harvest plan was fulfilled 102 percent. The average yield was 24 quintals per hectare, or 0.4 quintals per hectare over the plan. The letter also informs Ramiz Alia that the district's 7-month industrial production plan was fulfilled 106 percent.

Tepelene, Librazhd, Vlore Districts

AU120859 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 8 August on page 1 and on 9 August on page 1, and Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian on 10 August on page 1 carry articles reporting harvest results from various districts.

ZERI I POPULLIT on 8 August carries a 400-word ATA-attributed article reporting that Tepelene District fulfilled its planned delivery of wheat to the state 1 month earlier than last year. The bean plan has also been fulfilled, with a yield of between 15 and 30 kg per field worker.

ZERI I POPULLIT on 9 August carries a 400-word ATA-attributed article reporting that Librazhd District has fulfilled its planned wheat delivery, producing 28,000 quintals more than last year.

BASHKIMI on 10 August carries a 250-word ATA-attributed article reporting that Vlore District has fulfilled its planned wheat delivery, and exceeded its planned bean delivery.

HEALTH MINISTER REACHES AGREEMENT WITH GDR

AU190808 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, August 19 (ATA) -- Talks were held these days between the delegations of the Health Ministry of the PSR of Albania and the Health Ministry of the German Democratic Republic and an agreement was concluded on the medical, curative-climatic treatment of the sick of both countries.

Upon its stay in our country the delegation of the Health Ministry of the German Democratic Republic was received by the health Minister, Ajli Alushani. It also paid visits to some health institutions.

GORBACHEV'S SPEECH 'GIVES WORLD FRESH HOPE'

AU190749 Sofia BTA in English 0715 GMT 19 Aug 86

["Voice of Realism and Peace" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 19 (BTA commentator Rumen Popov) -- An objective and honest approach to the realities of the modern international situation, a new expression of the sincere striving of the USSR to negotiate for easing international tension and a concern for the fate of peace and life on our planet -- this is how we can assess the decision of the Soviet Union to extend the term of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapon tests till January 1, 1987 announced by the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, on Soviet television.

Today, when mankind's fate is at stake, when the U.S. and its NATO allies are stepping up the arms race, the extension of the term of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapon tests gives the world fresh hope and offers a great possibility for achieving real progress in nuclear disarmament and for the taking of responsible measures for reducing and totally eliminating nuclear weapons. The all-embracing Soviet peace initiatives -- the programme for eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000, the setting up of a system for international security, the proposals for disarmament in the field of conventional weapons, etc., may serve as a basis for such resolutions. The present Soviet proposal too is an expression of a keen sense of political responsibility, of a new way of thinking and of political realism in a situation when there is no alternative to peace and security and when a serious and sincere approach is needed in order to prevent the nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet leader expressed the hope that an agreement for stopping nuclear weapon tests could be signed this very year at the Soviet-American summit meeting and it could turn into a decisive step towards ceasing the arms race. This is a call to the U.S. President for a realistic assessment and understanding of the necessity for taking practical steps for reducing and eventually eliminating nuclear weapons. It is a peaceful message to mankind which can still be saved from the nuclear avalanche.

KOZLODUY PLANT SUCCESS, PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

AU181116 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian carries a three-part series on the Kozloduy nuclear plant by Iliya Slavchev and Iliya Borisov entitled: "Kozloduy '86 -- Attention! -- Zone of Increased Responsibility."

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 13 August on page 4 carries the first part of the series, a 1,200-word article subtitled: "Immutable Law." It describes a conversation with Engineer Georgi Dichev, "general director of the Kozloduy nuclear energy plant." The first topic of the conversation is the construction of the fifth power block of the Kozloduy plant. According to Dichev, "the construction of the power block is something completely new for Bulgaria. Such a power block is being constructed for the first time outside the USSR." Dichev expects that it will be activated "by the end of the year." Asked about the safety of the Kozloduy plant, Dichev answers: "The very fact that such a question has not been raised during the last 12 years shows that the issue has not bothered anybody. There was no reason for this." Dichev refers to the 1977 earthquake in Romania, stressing that "many settlements along the Danube suffered from the earthquake, while the Kozloduy nuclear power plant was not affected at all. [paragraph continues]

"All its buildings, structures, and equipment withstood the earthquake without any problems." Dichev also dwells on the safety of the equipment, pointing out that "the specific load of the nuclear fuel's active zone is one-half that of the Western countries' nuclear plants." According to him, "the reactors in Kozloduy have a negative coefficient of radioactivity, which in more popular language means that if because of unforeseen circumstances the power of the reactor begins to increase, the reactor itself stops this process, in other words, it performs its own self-regulation." Dichev also stresses the regular servicing of the equipment and the "strict control" as factors which increase the safety of the plant. In conclusion, he states that "as a specialist and plant chief, I can most responsibly say that the plant does not discharge contaminated water."

Sofia ROBOTNICHESKO DELO on 14 August on page 3 carries the second part of the series, a 2,000-word article subtitled: "Task With One Solution Only." It deals with the history of the Kozloduy nuclear plant. In a conversation between reporters and Gecho Khitov, "physicist" at the plant, he says that "during the last 12 years the only time that increased radioactivity was registered was on the night of 1 May 1986, and the reasons are known -- the Chernobyl accident." He repeatedly stresses that the employees "regularly eat vegetables from the fields around the nuclear plant," something which according to him testifies to the plant's safety and the nonexistence of any radioactivity in its vicinity. The reporters stress that all those with whom they talked expressed the same calm opinion on the issue of the plant's safety. Iliya Slavchev and Iliya Borisov emphasize the improtance of nuclear energy, pointing out that "our first nuclear plant supplies 32.3 percent of our total production of electric power." Returning to their interviews with General Director Dichev, they quote his words to the effect that "there is no oil or gas in northern Bulgaria; therefore we relinquished the search for such minerals as hopeless, and committed ourselves to supplying nuclear power."

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 15 August on page 3 carries the last part of the series, a 2,000-word article subtitled: "People Who Are on Personal Terms With the Atom." It deals with the employees of the Kozloduy power plant. According to General Director Dichev, "there is a law in Kozloduy that the management of the reactors and the nuclear equipment is carried out only by specialists having a higher education, while in the West these positions are occupied by technicians having only a secondary education." He repeatedly stressed the "high qualifications" of the plant's personnel, as well as their "high discipline, consciousness, and self-control." Dichev adds that the plant's party organization "has never dealt with any violations of discipline on the party of a party member or another employee, simply because there has never been a reason for this."

Slavchev and Borisov also talk to Igor Dmitriev, "head of the Soviet specialists" at the plant. He expresses his high regard for the Bulgarian employees and lists their successes and achievements.

At the conclusion of their series Slavchev and Borisov deal with the problems of the employees. They mention that there are not enough apartments, schools, and facilities for the children, and also point out "weaknesses in the supply, trade, services, and mass sports activities." They propose that all okrugs help in overcoming these weaknesses, because the plant supplies all with electric power.

HUNGARIAN EXPERTISE IN LIQUID FERTILIZERS CITED

AU181702 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 15 August on page 6 carries a 1,000-word article by Margarit Margaritov and Stanislav Drumeshki entitled "Technology With a Great Future." The authors point out that "Hungary invests much effort in increasing its agricultural yields."

"Many scientific inventions and new technologies are being applied in practice. Recently the fall and spring crops have been successfully treated with combined mineral liquid fertilizers. This turned out to be very profitable."

According to the authors, research related to producing the liquid fertilizers started in the 1960's. Then the process encountered many difficulities because of the "lack of the necessary components," and difficulties in "transporting the liquid fertilizers to the fields." They point out that "today the picture is completely different," describing Hungary's successes in producing liquid fertilizers, and adding: "Hungary's experience is a way of programming agriculture. Being aware of this, many European countries such as the USSR, the CSSR, the FRG, Austria, the Netherlands, and so on, borrow technology from Hungary. Obviously, our country can also benefit." In concluding the article, the authors stress:

"The broader introduction of the leading Hungarian experience in liquid fertilizers requires that we develop a complete program, in which the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, the State Committee on Research and Technologies, and Agricultural Academy, the departments of the chemical industry, and so on, must take an active part."

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 3-16 AUGUST

AU161955 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 3 through 16 August reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders, with time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses:

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of National Defense, took part in the opening of a group of exhibitions in Varna as part of the National Week of the Sea. (1730 GMT 3 August)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front, attended the festive meeting opening the National Folk Art Festival in Koprivshtitsa. (0900 GMT 9 August).
Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly, also attended the opening of the folk art festival in Koprivshtitsa. (0900 GMT 9 August)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended the opening of the Koprivshtitsa folk art festival and made a speech. (0900 GMT 9 August) Yordanov also attended the funeral of thefamous actor Lyubomir Kabakchiev at the central cemetery in Sofia (1500 GMT 13 August)

Petur Mladenov, menbeer of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, attended the funeral of Kabakchiev in Sofia. (1500 13 August)

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also attended Kabakchiev's funeral at the Central Cementery in Sofia. (1500 GMT 13 August)

USSR TROOP EXERCISES TO BE HELD IN GDR 8-13 SEP

LD181727 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Aug (ADN) -- The GDR Government has informed the CSCE participant states, in accordance with the CSCE Final Act, of the fact that an exercise of troops of the USSR Armed Forces will be carried out on the GDR's territory 8-13 September 1986 with approximately 25,000 participants from different branches of the services. The aim of this exercise is to perfect the training of the staffs and the level of combat training.

FISCHER, CUBAN COUNTERPART HOLD 'FRIENDLY TALK'

LD161813 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin 16 Aug (ADN) -- It is necessary to create effective barriers against the arms race caused by the most aggressive imperialist circles and to prevent it from spreading into space. This was emphasized by the GDR and Cuban foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Isidoro Malmierca, respectively, in a friendly talk on Saturday. Malmierca is on a short visit to the GDR.

The politicians stressed that the acceptance of the socialist state's comprehensive peace and disarmament proposals will immediately create a sound basis for a lasting improvement in the international situation, and noted that the GDR and Cuba are doing everything for the implementation of these initiatives, which are in the interest of all states and peoples.

Both ministers viewed the results of the summit meeting of the six heads of state and government in Mexico as an important contribution to securing peace.

They noted that the eighth summit meeting of the nonaligned states in Harare will be very significant for the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and for safeguarding peace.

On the situation in Central America, the interlocutors emphasized the necessity of a peaceful settlement of conflicts and praised the efforts of the Contadora and the Support Groups. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle against the imperialist policy of interference.

Fischer and Malmierca stated their satisfaction with the high level of bilateral relations.

FISCHER MEETS ECUADORAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD182035 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Aug (ADN) -- The hope that the conflict in Central America may be resolved without outside interference and in the interests of the peoples of this region was expressed by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Diego Paredes Pena, first deputy foreign minister of Ecuador [name and title as received], in a talk in Berlin today.

The two sides agreed that the tense international situation requires intensified efforts and the active contribution of all states in order to achieve an end to the arms race on earth, not to permit its extension into space and to banish the threat of war. Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer paid tribute to the appeal of the six heads of state and government in Mexico as an important and constructive contribution to the safeguarding of peace.

The interlocutors paid tributes to the positive and continuous development of relations between the GDR and Ecuador and advocated a further extension of bilateral cooperation.

Diego Paredes Pena is in Berlin for consultations with GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer.

HONECKER GREETS SUDAN CP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU182042 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee sent the following greetings telegram, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to Muhammad Ibrahim Nuqud, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Sudan Communist Party [SCP].

Esteemed Comrade Nuqud:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the SCP, I extend fraternal militant greetings to you and all Sudanese Communists on behalf of the SED Central Committee.

From the day of its founding, the SCP has covered a path full of struggle as the representative of the interests of the workers class and all working people. In spite of persecution and illegality it has always stood in the front ranks in the struggle for national independence and social progress. Today it is working together with other patriotic forces for a peaceful, democratic development of the country. Its contribution as an active part of the international communist movement to the struggle to preserve world peace and to drive back the imperialist policy of confrontation and interference is highly appreciated.

We wish the SCP, with which the SED feels close affinity due to longstanding fraternal cooperation on the tested basis of proletarian internationalism, new successes in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

With socialist greetings

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker

General Secretary

DAILY SUPPORTS PRIVATE, COOPERATIVE CRAFTSMEN

AU181804 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 15 Aug 86 p 1

[Gerhart Wolf article: "Work for the Benefit of All"]

[Excerpts] Every other roll and every other loaf of bread in our republic is baked by private or cooperative craftsmen. Some 98 percent of all opticians' services and 94 percent of repairs of furniture and upholstered goods are carried out by artisans. Eight out of 10 pairs of shoes that need repair go to the shops of artisans. Artisan producer cooperatives and private craftsmen carry out two thirds of all repair and maintenance work on our motor vehicles.

These few figures may suffice to document the significance and national economic scope that crafts have in meeting the demands of our population. The services of the crafts are services to the community, they help to make people's lives easier, to lengthen leisure time, in brief to make a day more pleasant. And thus the work of the artisans has a feedback effect on the readiness to perform and commitment of all working people. Yes, services and repairs are a political matter. [passage omitted]

HONECKER PRESENTS AWARD TO PARTY OFFICIAL

LD181412 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, today awarded Gisela Glende, member of the SED Central Auditing Commission and long-standing department head of the Central Committee, the Karl Marx Order. He paid tribute to her great achievements in building socialism, the realization of the party resolutions and the safeguarding of the effective working of the party apparatus.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BURMA -- Wolfgang Seyfarth, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to Burma, was received for the presentation of his credentials by U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. The two politicians conducted an exchange of views on the further development of bilateral relations in the interest of strengthening world peace and for the benefit of the peoples. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO PHILIPPINES -- On 8 August Eberhard Kunz, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Republic of the Philippines, was received for the presentation of his credentials by Corazon C. Aquino, president of the Philippines. At a subsequent talk an exchange of views was conducted on the contribution of both states to strengthening peace in the world and on the further development of the bilateral relations. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

IMPORTANCE OF TRADE TIES WITH PRC STRESSED

LD190859 Budapest MTI in English 0808 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 19 (MTI) -- Bilateral goods traffic between Hungary and China increases by leaps and bounds every year, with Hungarian exports rising from over 82 million Swiss francs in 1984 to 234 million last year. The import value increased to a lesser extent: from more than 53 million Swiss francs to 88 million in 1985. Hungarian sales include 85 per cent machines, installations, parts and materials and 15 per cent consumer goods, and imports 70 per cent consumer goods and 30 per cent base materials and parts.

China is assuming growing importance as Hungary's trading partner, offering several commodities which have been imported from advanced capitalist countries before.

The introduction of long-term forms of cooperation is being encouraged in both countries. Such ties include the recent vehicle industrial agreement of Raba waggon and machine factory on the delivery of 400 vans this year and further ones in 1987. There are sales of Hungarian buses and component units, with the first vehicles already in use in China.

The similar socio-economic system of the two countries has had a major part in the development of regular inter-state relations. The protocol signed in June on direct cooperation between Hungary's Technical Development Committee and the State Scientific and Technical Committee of China provides a firm basis for economic cooperation. The accord calls for a systematic exchange of technical information, increased traffic in know-hows and licences and mutual study trips. Previously the central planning bodies agreed on organizing regular consultations on planning and economic policy practices. The Hungarian-Chinese goods exchange agreement for the years from 1986 to 1990 was signed last year.

The present aim is to raise the standard of cooperation and sign cooperation agreements.

LOSONCZI TOURS OBUDA DISTRICT AREAS

LD190602 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Pal Losonczi is acquainting himself with the life of Obuda. At the Budapest Third District Party Committee, Obuda leaders informed the MSZMP Politburo Bureau member and president of the Presidential Council about the situation of the district and local experiences in implementing the congress resolutions. Pal Losonczi then visited the MNG automation works, saw the district's shopping center, and continued his program at the new Kaszasdueloe housing project.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS WORK PLAN

LD181912 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The government presidium has met. The Council of Ministers work plan up until the end of the year was approved. It was based on the decisions resulting from the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress. The plan contains about 80 sentences [as heard], conceived in 13 subject groups. Work on the national socioeconomic plan for the next 5 years will be finished by the end of this year. Proposals to limit inflation will constitute an integral part. The review of organizational structures and employment will be continued. Branch savings programs, the rationalization of the economy, and also the program of automation and robotization will be evaluated.

In accordance with the earlier decisions of the Council of Ministers, concrete proposals to streamline the financing and credit of home building as well as the faster acquisition of land for this purpose will be considered. The housing regulations law [prawo lokalowe] will also be revised. The Council of Ministers will also discuss this year the problems of education and youth upbringing, the conservation of the natural environment, health protection and also trade and services. In the next point of the deliberations, the government presidium received a report about the results of the talks held in Moscow between the government working groups of Poland and the Soviet Union.

CONSULTATIONS ON CENTRAL ANNUAL PLAN CONTINUE

LD181944 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 18: Consultations of the assumptions of the 1987 Central Annual Plan, published last June, are halfway through. So far, the State Planning Commission has received many opinions from social, scientific, technical, trade and youth organizations, and from factories, high schools and economic ministers.

The understanding of determinants of the 1987 plan seems to be fairly universal.

Enterprises and their founding bodies acknowledge the fact that the course for efficiency is the economy's only chance. They also acknowledge one must no longer consider this truth only a slogan.

There are fewer postulates consisting in claims in the opinions of enterprises than in the previous years.

Some opinions maintain that the plan envisages too modest a rise in national income. The Polish Economic Society, for instance, postulate to present variants of the plan assuming the national income to rise from 5 to 5.5 per cent (the index included in the assumptions now under consultation amounts to 3.5 per cent). In the opinion of the society, a welcome reevaluation of social attitudes, including the started process of the attestation of jobs, is the source of optimism. In other words, rationalization of employment and the proper use of work time are perceived as considerable reserves.

Trade union representatives are concerned with the low level of supplies of marketables envisaged by the plan assumptions. In their opinion (and in the opinion of many others), housing reemerges as one of the most urgent social problems whose solution should be considerably sped up.

All opinions, sent in ever greater numbers to the Planning Commission, are carefully analyzed and will be used to prepare the final draft of the 1987 central annual plan.

PZPR POLITBURO 12 AUGUST COMMUNIQUE

AU181938 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

["Communique Issued After Politburo Session"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Defining tasks precisely, setting priorities, and fixing dates for the completion of tasks will make it possible to conduct a thorough and continuous check on the way and speed with which decisions adopted at the 10th congress are put into effect.

Plans for the implementation of the resolution adopted at the congress are a starting point for party echelon and organization work and they are also useful for exercising party influence on the activities of state institutions and youth and social organizations and for providing inspiration for such bodies.

It is essential to make all possible efforts to reduce the amount of time needed to attain the goals contained in schedules and to conduct all necessary preparatory work efficiently. [passage omitted]

Efforts must be made to promote various forms of secondary education among the workers class. Detailed examinations of the experiences of other states, especially socialist states, may yield useful suggestions. There must be greater equality of opportunity for children and young people from worker and peasant backgrounds and for young people attending schools in small towns and the countryside.

It is essential to modify the existing system for training teaching cadres and for improving their skills and qualifications. The job certification process should result in the return to the teaching profession of some teachers employed in other sectors of the national economy.

The Politburo recommends modernizing and raising the status of vocational schooling in response to the growing importance of graduates of vocational schools for the appropriate development of the national economy. It would be advisable to examine and develop the best possible forms of training for employment in services that millions of citizens benefit from.

The Politburo underscored the highly responsible role that basic party organizations in education have in achieving these aims. This role calls for the strengthening of basic party organizations and for intensifying their activities that effectively assist the implementation of education policy.

A long-term program for the development of higher education will be prepared. The congress resolution contained such an obligation. This program will give precise form to the qualitive changes in training and education that will occur in institutions of higher education. The aim of these changes will be to make the content of education take account of the achievements of contemporary science and to tailor education to social and economic needs.

In accordance with recommendations made by the congress, an active policy will be conducted with the aim of creating young scientific cadres with the highest possible qualifications. Incentive mechanism will be defined. These mechanism should increase the flow of employees between institutions and industry and other areas of economic and social life.

Graduates of institutions of higher education who obtain the highest qualifications should be rewarded by genuinely attractive employment offers, attractive both vocationally and financially. At the same time, steps should be taken to counter passivity and poor results on the part of certain students.

The Politburo stated that it is the responsibility of party echelons and organizations in higher education to inspire proposals and work on a future model of higher education and a new promotion system, a system that will favor genuine innovation and concrete projects and solutions that will bring real benefits to the country. [passage omitted]

Work on modifying the regulations governing principles for specialization by engineers and technicians will be speeded up. Their professional careers and pay should depend to a greater extent on individual contributions to the technical and organizational development of plants and the modernization of production processes.

The Politburo stated that basic party organizations in plants should make it their constant task to promote scientific and technical progress in their enterprises. [passage omitted]

The Politburo recommended providing more support for self-government bodies in schools and youth organizations and for developing cooperation between schools and parents, social organizations, and places of work.

The Politburo expressed the conviction that places of work will provide on-going assistance in supplying schools and school workshops and in conducting practical work of a high standard.

The Politburo adopted the proposal made by the Education Ministry that consulations be held within the entire teaching community on the draft regulations governing the granting of awards, the granting of school director status, the regulations on the institution of the pedagogical council, and the granting of bonuses for innovation and good pedagogical results. The Politburo strongly stressed the need to continually improve working conditions in schools and to raise the social and material standing of teachers.

The Politburo examined the idea of creating innovation promoting units. The chief aim of these flexible organizational structures would be to prepare and speedily introduce new inventions and technical and technological developments into production processes.

It was stressed that setting up such bodies was all the more justified in view of the fact that despite important changes in regulations there are still insufficient incentives for introducing new solutions into the economy. Innovation-promoting units could eliminate this problem to a significant degree. These units ought to be treated as one important organizational form for accelerating scientific and technological progress and for improving managerial efficiency. The 10th PZPR Congress resolution makes it an obligation to undertake energetic activities in this area. This new system will make it easier for scientists and inventors to participate directly in making preparations for production and setting production in motion.

The Politburo deemed the idea of setting up innovation promoting units appropriate and necessary. It approved the general direction of the proposals and advised conducting further analyses and obtaining more opinions while simultaneously accelerating work on preparing an appropriate law. The Politburo stated that a review of the current system for translating scientific and technological progress into practice might provide valuable indications as to how the economy's capacity to assimilate new inventions, and new technical and technological developments, might be increased.

Also taking part in the Politburo session were the first secretaries of voivodship PZPR committees in Bielsko-Biala, Opole, and Szczecin.

WARSAW TV REPORTS 212 TAKE ADVANTAGE OF AMNESTY

LD181858 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] In association with the Sejm's passing of the Law on Special Procedures in Relation to the Perpetrators of Certain Crimes, more people, including those deprived of freedom for transgressions against the state and public order, are undertaking initiatives to create the possibility of benefitting from the law's benevolence. In Poznan, four temporarily arrested organizers of the so-called Liberal-Democratic Independence Party have sent letters to the investigative organs in which they declare the suspension of their past activity and their adherence to the existing legal order. Here is the statement by one of them:

[Begin recording] My name is Andrzej Lukasz Brodzinski. In July 1985 I met with a friend whom I knew from childhood and he proposed to me cooperative work participating in printing various leaflets published at the behest of and signed by the Liberal-Democratic Independence Party. I later went to a meeting at his home. There were various pieces of printing equipment, screen-printing frames, and printing materials. He proposed cooperative work with him and also with a few of his friends. I was detained on 13 April 18986 in connection with trying to print leaflets calling for a boycott of the 1 May 1986 holiday. Leaflets were also being prepared for printing that called for refusing military service. When I found out about the Sejm's passing the law of 17 July 1986, effective from 23 July, I decided to make a written statement. I feel that the activity which I was carrying out is at this moment senseless. If there are people who do not perceive this, then it is high time that they understood. [end recording]

Through today 212 persons who were carrying out criminal activity against the state and public order have made use of the Law on Special Procedure in Relation to the Perpetrators of Certain Crimes.

HEAD OF DEBT STUDY CENTER DISCUSSES TASKS

PM190844 Kielce SLOWO LUDU in Polish 2-3 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview with Prof Boguslaw Jasinski, head of the organizing committee to set up the Debt and Development Study Center and director of the Institute of International Socioeconomic Relations at the Krakow Academy of Economics, by Witold Zygulski; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Jasinski] The creation of the center is the first element in the implementation of a plan to create a network of research institutions dealing with the problems of [international] debt. [paragraph continues]

The current worldwide situation being as it is, these problems have become an integral element in international relations. Never have so many countries been in debt before, nor has debt ever constituted the kind of structural phenomenon it does now, thereby becoming a political question. In the past, the economic sciences were able to prescribe methods of emerging from debt-induced crises, but today they are to a large extent helpless. Neither the theory nor the practice of modern economics can provide an adequate analysis of the contemporary phenomenon of debt or its effect on economic and social development. It is essential that we launch large-scale research into this problem, involving in it the world's leading representatives of the economic sciences. [passage omitted]

It is obvious that we must then enter foreign markets with concrete offers at the ready, presenting the results of our research and recommending precisely defined solutions. The problem of debt is not going to be resolved in just a few years, or even a dozen: It also involves the worldwide crisis of the financial-monetary system, the resolution of which requires the good will of creditors and debtors alike. Our own experience tells us what a burdensome task it is to clear a debt while suffering restrictions as well as various kinds of economic and political pressure. Besides, the introduction of a new international economic order must be closely linked with political and military detente.

[Zygulski] Professor, you have told us about the emergent center's work program. Can it play a useful role in our economy?

[Jasinski] Our center will be a strictly advisory and consultative body. In some articles published about us we are given the status of a nongovernmental organization. This is not true. The objective of our research will be to study the phenomenon of debt and its effect on economic development. Certainly, our ultimate ambition will be to find ways in which we can emerge from the crisis and arrest and reverse the process whereby debt is incurred. We will study mechanisms of economic policy, both domestic and international, focusing in particular on financial-monetary policies, and assuming -- hopefully -- the role of advisor. The center will not have the power to force anything on anyone; all we want is to influence people's understanding of debt and to produce a comprehensive picture of that phenomenon and its consequences.

MIODOWICZ INTERVIEWED ON IMPROVING TRADE UNIONS

AU181620 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview with Alfred Miodowicz, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the All-Polish Trade Union Accord, by Teresa Grabczynska -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Grabczynska] Trade unionists always seem to be ready to express critical views on various matters. Do you find this rather an uncomfortable position in which to find yourself?

[Miodowicz] First, I do not accept these widespread but false rumors that trade unionists have made themselves specialists at voicing criticism lightly.

Yes, we do criticize, but at the same time we put forward solutions and suggestions of our own, and sometimes we even put forward better ideas.

Thus I do not find my position an awkward one. Take the example of housing construction. A year ago I presented the Politburo with a program for improving the situation in housing construction on behalf of the All-Polish Trade Union Accord. The program received support.

Unfortunately, we had to wait rather too long to see the first signs of the program being implemented. That is irritating. Our position on economizing is the same -- it must be profitable for both firms and work forces. And the question of the relationship between employee and employer -- the settling of problems concerning pay, health care, social assistance, vocational qualifications and work standards -- is dealt with in the union proposal on new collective labor agreements.

[Grabczynska] This last matter has probably given rise to more differences of opinion and problems in negotiations than any other issue. Many trade unionists saw the Central Committee, the party, as an impartial mediator....

[Miodowicz] That is quite natural, it stems from the natural alliance between the party and class-based unions, it is based on political practice. And I do not need to cite the 10th congress resolution to demonstrate this. To be sure, it might be worthwhile to consider how the trade unions are viewed by the authorities and not just by society. I did actually refer to this question during the congress discussion.

But let us return to collective agreements, which will, in my opinion, be issue number one for work forces during the coming year. And this will certainly strengthen the trade union movement indirectly; naturally, the administration will not find this a very comfortable state of affairs. This is why demagogic accusations have emerged alongside constructive discussion.

However, we must abandon this practice of allowing an official in a ministry to decide about the vital interests of a work force. Today, to live in accordance with the reform, decisions cannot be made at the top for work forces and independent enterprises. That is why we attach so much importance to workplace agreements concluded on the basis of skeleton collective agreements and the economic position of a firm. [passage omitted]

[Grabczynska] The matters we have been discussing were dealt with in the PZPR program and apparently they are also discussed in draft union program for the second union assembly...

[Miodowicz] There cannot be various programs when the aims are the same. However, the approach to these matters is different, if only because of the nature of the union movement. In both programs, for example, we find the statement that pay ought to function as an incentive.

The difference is that the unions see the new pay systems as a step forward and not a final solution. A single pay system cannot operate well in such a varied economy.

We are also in favor of the modernization and restructuring of industry, but in addition to greater efficiency, we also consider better working conditions, better safety conditions, and the protection of the environment to be of primary importance.

In other words, both programs are imbued with the same spirit from "a" to "z" but it would be a dangerous oversimplification to say that trade unions do not need their own program. [passage omitted]

OVEREMPLOYMENT CRITICIZED, TIED TO LABOR SHORTAGE

LD181639 Warsaw PAP in English 1600 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 18: Last April, factories reported a demand for 480,300 new employees and, according to the latest data, there were 531,400 job offers last July.

Only 9 per cent of those offers represent genuine new positions, while the rest are the result of labour turnover.

These figures suggest the biggest demand for manpower post-war Poland has ever known, and it comes at a time of the lowest demographic increase in manpower. Throughout the present quinquennium, this increase will be smaller than the number of job vacancies recorded at the end of July.

Such a deep imbalance could arouse concern about the fate of the economy had it stemmed from a real manpower shortage. But whereas some plants grapple with genuine cadre shortage, there is excessive employment in other factories, particularly as compared with the results of work.

Some managers still deem labour to be the most inexpensive and easiest to get factor of production. The other side of the coin is that labour is still often wasted due to poor organization or work, losses of work time and faulty employment structure, unadapted to the needs of plants and the entire national economy. Therefore, high hopes are pinned on the major organizational measures to be introduced to the entire economy in the coming years.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON HARVEST PROGRESS

LD181634 Warsaw PAP in English 1540 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 18: Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Stanislaw Zieba said today at a press conference that the situation in agriculture is being shaped by propitious weather and efficient organization of work in the fields.

It is estimated that in national scale cereals have been harvested on some 90 percent of the acreage, and over 80 percent of them have been gathered.

Procurement centres report daily purchases in excess of 200 thousand tonnes of grains. So far about 3.1 million tonnes have been bought from farmers. Grain is characterized by low moisture, so it does not have to be dried before storing. The procurement of rape has exceeded 1.3 million tonnes and is practically over.

Grain crops vary strongly between farms, even among neighbouring ones. The good ones, using new varieties of grain and modern techniques of crop-field production, obtain over 40 quintals per hectare. Farmers using comprehensive process techniques get 60 and more quintals a hectare, thanks to high fertilization, careful cultivation of soil and effective protection of plants against weeds and diseases.

Farms that have not exchanged sowing material for a long time and sometimes even grow varieties long ago withdrawn from the register often gather as little as 20 quintals per hectare.

PRIVATE HOUSING CONSTRUCTION SUPPORTED

AU181457 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Aug 86 p 3

[Andrzej Zielinski article: "Privately Built Housing Is a Social Issue"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] It is expected that over 380,000 private housing units will be built in 1986 - 1990 and that every year over 76,000 such units will be available for occupation, which is one-third more than was the case in each year of the previous 5-year period. Is this possible?

Given the present system of private housing construction, one can hardly indulge in optimism, unless the rules of economics are carefully observed. The first rule is that permits for private housing construction should be issued only after the fiscal potentials of prospective candidates have been exactly analyzed and after the position of the supply of building materials has been ascertained.

Other rules to be observed are a just distribution of such materials and thorough reviews of progress made in individual private construction. A just distribution of materials means that they should be allotted first of all to those construction projects that can be completed ahead of other projects. This principle has been observed in Slupsk Voivodship and has made it possible to greatly cut down the construction time of one-family private houses.

We should bear in mind that despite appearances, private housing construction is an essential social issue. After all, every small private house helps to solve the housing problem of one or even two families, because it makes it possible to delete at least one family from the list of those who wait for housing. In addition, this type of construction does not require the services of state construction enterprises and the state funds. That is why we must help those who want to build their own housing. We must not leave them to their own fate.

PLAN TO SET UP OMBUDSMAN INSTITUTION OUTLINED

AU181407 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 Aug 86 p 6

[Statement by Alfred Beszterda, deputy chairman of the National Council of the PRON, made to PAP correspondent Tomasz Arleth: "In Defense of Citizens' Just Rights" -- no date given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The idea to set up an institution that would defend citizens' rights against the threats from red tape has been germinating for a number of years and was formulated for the first time in the Programmatic Declaration of the First PRON Congress, which proposed to set up the institution of the ombudsman, who would watch over civic rights, deal with the complaints of the people who regard themselves as wronged by the administratrion, and put these wrongs right. This official institution was to be responsible only to the Sejm, its founding body. The powers of this institution would not conflict with the constitutional commitments of the courts and prosecutors. It was also proposed that "ombudsmen for civic rights" could be appointed within the voivodship people's councils. [passage omitted]

Despite appearances, the idea of setting up the ombudsman institution does not mean that people distrust the other similar institutions already in action. After all, efforts to eliminate social injustice, bureaucratic indolence and tardiness, indifference toward citizens' problems help to strengthen the authority of the state and the effectiveness of its activities. The ombudsman would be primarily motivated by a sense of social justice and the consideration of commonsense and not only by the legality of the decisions affecting various civic cases. [passage omitted]

The proposal that voivodship ombudsmen should be appointed by the voivodship people's councils on the recommendation of the PRON is a correct proposal, because it would help to strengthen the role of the people's councils as genuine masters of their areas who stand guard over people's law and order. As persons who are trusted by the community, who are in constant touch with citizens, and who cooperate with political and social organizations as well as with control institutions, ombudsmen would be in a very good position to serve effectively the development of socialist democracy in Poland.

ARMY ROLE IN EDUCATION, SOCIETY DISCUSSED

AU181626 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 13 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview given by General of Brigade Leslaw Wojtasik, deputy chief of the Polish Army Main Political Administration and chief of the Army's Propaganda and Agitation Administration, to Zdzislaw Janos: "We Wish To Be Increasingly Modern" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Janos] What is the Army's role in educating young people?

[Wojtasik] This is an exceedingly important issue. We have said until now that our role in educating young people depends mainly on the fact that a young man spends 2 years in the Army, where he is subjected to a specified system of education. This we have regarded as an Army achievement, and rightly so. I think the matter has to be viewed in broader terms today. The problem of young people is now a national problem, a general social one. It is a problem of our country's future. And that is why, bearing in mind the implementation of the PZPR program, our role in educating young people should be much greater. This is also because of the obvious values of military service. The point is that we as an institution should prepare young people for their basic military service earlier. We can afford to do so. At the same time, this would considerably reduce the maneuvering space of the political adversary, who is trying to influence draftees in various ways.

I believe that here, too, specific, institutional solutions are required. I also believe we should cooperate with the Scout movement even more systematically. The Scout movement contains children and young people who are beginning to establish political views, attitudes and convictions. This should be one of the main paths of our influence on young people. Then we should delve more deeply into ways in which voivodship military staffs can conduct work with young people of pre-draft age. This is an exceedingly important issue.

[Janos] Another subject -- the Army's work for the sake of society.

[Wojtasik] We have done and are doing very much in this sphere. The Army enjoys authentic respect on the part of society. It has worked hard for it. Soldiers perform many useful tasks for the sake of society and the national economy. However, I believe that soldierly toil should receive even greater coverage in the mass media. Hence the need to modernize the work of military editorial teams in television, radio, and the press. Work in this direction is proceeding, about which ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI knows very well.

Another area of activity, as we like to call it, is rationalization and cost-cutting. We in propaganda and agitation have undeniable achievements in this sphere. But this is not all we can afford. For example, we ought to consider how to react toward new paths and methods of action by the political adversary. We intend to introduce video technology into the Army. We realize that a large unit should have two or three video recorders because one alone will not solve anything. We say that units should have better TV sets, color ones. But all this costs money. Therefore it is worth considering and calculating whether it would not be better and cheaper to introduce closed-circuit television to some units. Therefore an appropriate cost-effectiveness analysis is necessary in order to establish the cheapest and most effective solution.

And finally, we must consider ways of rationalizing the organizational structures in our Army propaganda. Without exaggeration, I think such a rationalization is possible. There are unused resources everywhere, in every institution, and human energy is not used to the full. This is not just a matter of personal energy by every individual, but also a matter of proper leadership. In every organizational structure, if people do not work with full efficiency, it is not only their own fault. It is probably because they have not been properly employed and not been assigned the right tasks, or because they are not being controlled and called to account. The reserves permitting an acceleration and rationalization of work are inherent primarily in people and organization systems.

The definitions of acceleration, consistency, and effectiveness have been formualted as an imperiative at the 10th congress. Today they are synonyms for progress and modernity, in propaganda-agitation work as well.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES SERVICEMAN ON 90TH BIRTHDAY

LD182031 Warsaw PAP in English 1913 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 18 -- Poland's president of the Council of State, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Gen. Jan Mazurkiewicz "Radoslaw" who will be celebrating his 90th birthday soon.

The meeting was attended by Polish National Defense Minister Gen. Florian Siwicki, chairman of the Chief Council of the War Veterans' Union (Zbowid), Prof. Henryk Jablonski, and Zbowid Main Board Chairman Gen. Jozef Kamiski.

Wojciech Jaruzelski congratulated Mazurkiwicz on his birthday and expressed recognition for his patriotic career and dedicated service for the good of the fatherland.

Gen. Mazurkiewicz merited himself in the struggle for Poland's independence. He participated in the 1939 defense war against the Nazi invader. He was a co-founder and one of commanders of the Polish resistance movement. He commanded the "Radoslaw" group during the Warsaw uprising.

Now, Gen. Mazurkiewicz is the chairman of the committe for the construction of the monument the heroes of the Warsaw uprising. He is an advocate of national agreement and unity of war veterans.

LATVIAN CP CC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SZCZECIN

LD182006 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1515 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] A Latvian Communist Party Central Committee delegation headed by Central Committee Secretary Anatoliy Gorbunov arrived in Szczecin today. The guests visited Szczecin party voivodship committee First Secretary Stanislaw Miskiewicz at 1500. They then went to the Polish Steamship Company (PZM), where they familiarized themselves with the ideological work carried on among the shipowner's sailing crews. The stay of the guests from Latvia will last until the end of the week and planned are visits to the (?Pskovo) agricutlural combine, to the Cedynia-Siekierki Area of National menozMemory, to the Dolna Odra power station, and also to the Warski shipyard in Szczecin.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON DPRK JOINT OLYMPICS PROPOSAL

AU181220 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Aug 86 p 5

[Michal Przeczek article: "The DPRK -- Interest in Equal Cooperation"]

[Text] In July, in the DPRK capital Pyongyang, there was a conference of ministers of sport and physical education from the nonaligned countries. They were firmly in favor of Pyongyang's initiative whereby both the DPRK and South Korea would host the 1988 Olympic Games.

The DPRK proposal is gaining increasing support from the international community. However, it has been rejected by South Korea, which agrees with the idea of holding several sport disciplines on DPRK soil but does not wish to hear of Seoul and Pyongyang appearing as equal partners and Olympic cohosts.

The Olympiad is a great chance for the divided country. It is a chance of closer contacts between North and South and of reduction in the tension that has been threatening to explode on the peninsula for a long time, and that exerts a destabilizing influence on the situation in the entire region. For the DPRK, joint organization of the games would also be an opportunity to present its possibilities and achievements more broadly to the world.

The country's socialist development, initiated in 1945, permitted the elimination of the backwardness caused by the long Japanese occupation and horrendous destruction caused by the war of 1950-3, brought on by American imperialism. People's Korea has achieved considerable success in the building of industry (its total output increased by over 400 percent between 1946 and 1984) and in agriculture, whose output has increased fivefold and permits the satisfaction of human needs today.

Great successes have been achieved in science and education. The country's most urgent tasks following the liberation was to eradicate illiteracy. Today there is compulsory 11-year education in general secondary schools, there are 170 colleges and 600 schools between the secondary and university levels [polwyzsze], and the number of specialists with qualifications is constantly increasing. A steady development of medical care, nurseries, and kindergartens, in which there is room for every child, plus a constant rise in the standard of living -- these are further features of DPRK policy.

The cornerstone of this policy is the program laid down by the country's leading force, the Workers Party of Korea and its general secretary, Kim Il-song. The party led the nation during the struggle for liberation from Japanese occupation and during the war against American intervention, and later it led the nation during the difficult years of the country's reconstruction base and raising people's qualifications. It is interested in the development of equal, mutually advantageous economic cooperation with foreign countries, regarding this as a chance of accelerating development.

NONALIGNED MUST ADHERE TO 'ORIGINAL PRINCIPLES'

AU191001 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The unity and action capability of the Nonaligned Movement is the first and most important question to which the eighth summit in Zimbabwe ought to pay the greatest attention, while the movement's compliance with its original principles is the basic precondition for its existence as an independent nonbloc factor.

The complex international situation requires from the nonaligned countries greater activity in solving big international problems, above all those which the movement itself is facing in its ranks. When we mention this we above all have in mind clashes and disputes between some nonaligned countries as well as the actions of some which are incompatible with the principles on which the movement is based. It is for instance impossible to imagine that the eighth summit in Harare will not discuss the Iran-Iraq war and not make and draw suitable suggestions and conclusions irreprective of what the two concerned parties think about it. Although the war between Iraq and Iran affects these two countries most, its existence, expansion, and prolongation damages the movement as a whole because it points toward its inability, caused by the misuse of consensus, to secure peace and stability within its ranks.

On the other hand, no matter how difficult and delicate dealing with this issue may be, the movement must not close its eyes before the fact that some member-states are resorting to military intervention or have already been doing so for a number of years, as the means of solving disputed problems. Here we above all have in mind Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia, which made it impossible for Cambodia, which is one of the movement's founders, to participate in its activities.

The question about relations toward military blocs and the superpowers also arises. This is one of the greatest problems the movement could face if it is not consistent in this respect. The movement has been invited to participate in all activities which concern stable and lasting peace but not as an extended hand or natural ally of any bloc. Any kind of natural alliance would align the movement with one of the superpowers, and that would be the end of it. Had the movement been aligning itself with the existing military alliances in the past 25 years of its existence, its present mass character would not exist today.

After all, practice has shown that all divergences from the original principles by a group of or by individual countries can have unforeseeable consequences primarily for those countries and the movement as a whole. The struggle against war, aggression, and interference in internal affairs must be the joint aim of all nonaligned countries, which means a struggle in principle against all such events. Attitudes toward peace must also be the same, and any breaches of the peace irrespective of excuses, and all hesitations to point out the hotbeds of crisis and their causes, would increase the appetites of the blocs to search for companions and allies on the Nonaligned Movement. The movement neither has nor needs mechanisms for acting as a bloc, but when it is opposing the division of the world into military blocs, it does it with only one aim, and that is to make blocs disappear because they have not justified their existence. If anything, they were and remain the main cause of all the troubles the world has been facing in the postwar period of development. This is the main reason why the Nonaligned Movement, in the interest of its own existence, must not deviate from its original principles.

TOP OFFICIALS WELCOME NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Discuss Cooperation

LD181200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Aug, (TANJUG) Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Bolaji Akinyemi, Nigerian minister of external affairs, have stated that relations between Yugoslavia and Nigeria are developing favorably and that there are no open questions in political cooperation, but that economic cooperation could be more successful than thus far. Both sides expressed their determination for improving this field of cooperation as well. Concrete questions of cooperation will be discussed during the talks between the Nigerian minister and Yugoslav economic officials.

Today, during the first meeting between Raif Dizdarevic and Bolaji Akinyemi, who has been visiting Yugoslavia since yesterday, most attention was devoted to bilateral relations and the scope for improving them. The two ministers assessed that there is also scope for enriching cultural cooperation. The Nigerian minister expressed satisfaction over the education of a large number of Nigerian students at Yugoslav universities.

An exchange of views also began today on topical international problems and the guest from Nigeria acquainted his host with the results of the OAU summit, stressing that it had been one of the most successful meetings of this organization in recent years. According to the assessment of the Nigerian minister of external affairs, the meeting was a reaffirmation of solidarity and unity in practical actions and, in Akinyeni's view, this will also influence the summit in Harare. The Nigerian minister assessed as particularly significant the decision by the African countries to adopt economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa.

The ministers also began exchanging views today on the activities of the nonaligned countries and the questions that will be on the agenda of the eighth summit in Harare. This will be discussed in detail during tomorrow's talks.

Examine Bilateral Relations

LD181814 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received in the Palace of the Federation Bolaji Akinyemi, Nigerian minister of external affairs. The talks were attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and on the Nigerian side by E.O. Fomora, ambassador to the SFRY.

During the friendly talks, the two sides examined the further development of bilateral, particularly economic, cooperation, as well as Yugoslavia's and Nigeria's activity in the preparations for the coming nonaligned summit.

Minister Akinyemi extended Vice President Mojsov a written message from Nigerian President Major General Ibrahim Babangida for Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Toast Stronger Ties

LD190524 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2214 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, this evening in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade gave a formal dinner in honor of Bolaji Akinyemi, minister of external affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. During the dinner, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmsophere, the host and the guest exchanged toasts. After he had once again wished his guest a pleasant stay in our country, Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Secretary Dizdarevic said, among other things:

"I am deeply convinced that your visit will contribute to the further rejuvenation of political contacts between our countries, which have at times somewhat lagged. We are very interested in continuous contacts and dialogs with the political leadership of Nigeria and are convinced that your visit will be a further contribution to the development of cooperation between our countries."

Continuing his toast, Dizdarevic said that the two countries share an interest in continuing to develop cooperation in all areas of life. He stressed the wish of Yugoslavia and Nigeria to realize a speedier development of developing countries, in particular with a greater reliance on thier own forces, which in practices means the reliance on the joint force of all nonaligned and developing countries.

Raif Dizdarevic stressed the need to struggle for a more equitable treatment in international relations, particularly in view of the difficulties nonaligned and developing countries face today.

The Yugoslav foreign affairs secretary expressed the view that Yugoslavia and Nigeria have already strated on the path that will benefit both countries through developing bilateral economic cooperation. In this way they also contribute in practical terms to the development of cooperation among the nonaligned as well as among developing countries.

Raif Dizdarevic also commented on the activity of the two countries before the eighth summit in Harare. In this connection, he stressed that today's meeting between the two foreign affairs ministers was also devoted to the questions that will be on the agenda of the forthcoming nonaligned summit. He said that no illusions should be cherished that everything they hope for will be achieved at the summit. Great efforts will be needed to achieve results and success. Nonalignment has brought a great deal to everyone. History will make its own judgment on this. Of course, we cannot be only on the gaining side. In other words, each of the nonaligned countries must also sacrifice something for this general good, Raif Dizdarevic said.

Thanking his host for the warm words and hospitality, Bolaji Akinyemi, minister of external affairs of Nigeria, drew attention to the role of President Tito as Yugoslavia's statesman and one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement. Continuing his toast he said:

"Our visit is in a way our wish to show our respect to Yugoslavia for the role it plays in international life and also for the support it gave to Africa in becoming independent. At the same time we want to express gratitude for the role Yugoslavia played at the moment when numerous independent countries were in the making throughout the world. This is one of our wishes and also one of the aims of this visit. However, this visit is also an attempt to examine, jointly with the leaderships of Yugoslavia and other countries, all the challenges faced by the modern world in order to create a kind of world Presidents Tito and Nasir, Sukarno and others dreamed about. We now ought to contribute jointly, even a tiny bit, to the realization of the world whose vision was presented by these statesmen."

Continuing his toast, the Nigerian foreign minister spoke about the importance of the United Nations as well as about the coming Harare summit, which he had discussed in today's meeting with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

MOJSOV HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBAN MINISTER

LD181603 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received in the Palace of the Federation Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who is staying in Yugoslavia as a guest of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

In long and friendly talks there was discussion of the further improvement of bilateral cooperation between the two countries and of the activity of Yugoslavia and Cuba in preparations for the forthcoming summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare.

The talks were attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Aramis Fuentes Hernandez, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba in the SFRY.

Malmierca Concludes Visit

LD190959 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0823 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Aug (TANJUG) -- Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign affairs, who is in our country for consultations on the final preparations for the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare, ended his visit today and left Belgrade.

Isidoro Malmierca was seen off by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0015 GMT on 19 August notes that Malmierca is scheduled to visit Split and Zagreb before leaving Yugoslavia on 21 August]

RAILROAD TO CARRY FREIGHT, IMPROVE ALBANIAN RELATIONS

AU181850 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian of 14 August on pages 1 and 9 carries two reports about the recently opened railroad link between Yugoslavia and Albania.

In his 250-word report carried on page 1, C. Lakic writes that the European International Railroad Organization has informed all its members about the opening of the Titograd-Shkoder railroad line and that the regular railroad freight traffic will commence on 1 September. According to Lakic, the two countries have agreed that there will be one freight train per day commuting between Tuzi in Yugoslavia and Bajze in Albania.

A 500-word report carried in POLITIKA on page 9 is an unattributed report in which POLITIKA cites a passage from a report published in the 14 August issue of INTERVJU. According to INTERVJU, journalists did not know that at the time of the opening of the railroad line between Yugoslavia and Albania the representatives of the sociopolitical organizations of Titograd and Shkoder held talks which, as INTERVJU learns "from very reliable sources," resulted in a possibility of the two towns organizing friendly sports events. As far as the railroad line is concerned, INTERVJU writes: "it is a known fact that the Yugoslav side insisted that the Titograd-Shkoder railroad should be electrified because the Yugoslav part was built the same way as the Belgrade-Bar railroad. Albanians did not accept this proposal because, as they say, they did not have the money for such a project." In the opinion of some experts on Albanian affairs, INTERVJU writes, the possibility of Albanians electrifying their side of the railroad still exists provided Albania "solves its two big problems, which are the war reparation negotiations with the FRG and negotiations with Great Britain about returning King Zog's gold."

DJURANOVIC PLEASED WITH PAKISTAN VISIT

AU181541 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Karachi, 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, today ended his 3-day friendly and working visit to Pakistan.

In a statement to Pakistani television, Veselin Djuranovic positively assessed the results of his visit.

Answering a journalist's question about Afghanistan, the member of the SFRY Presidency stressed that conditions must be created for the Afghan people to decide about its fate itself.

During the morning, shortly before his departure, Veselin Djuranovic and Sava Vujkov, president of federal committee for agriculture, held a 2-hour meeting with the representaives of Yugoslav work organizations in Pakistan.

The representatives talked about their experience and made suggestions about possible ways to improve Pakistani-Yugoslav economic cooperation. It was mentioned that there are good chances for our work organizations to achieve better results, particularly in selling "mini hydro-dams" agricultural, pharmaceutical, and other products.

CROATIAN LC PRESIDIUM ASSESSES PROGRESS AS ADEQUATE

LD182022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium examined at today's session the current socioeconomic, political and security situation in the republic and noted that in the past period the activities of the organs of sociopolitical communities and organizatios have been adequate.

It turned out, the presidium stressed, that political preparations, particularly at the level of social self-protection and of the elimination of problems which in previous years had been experienced, especially during the holiday season, have been carried out sucessfully, and also that assessments on possible trends and tendencies have been realistic and correct.

Protection from fires is one of the examples of good preparations, it was said, but also there is a more responsible attitude toward the tasks of those who are professionally involved in this job, although there are still some failures that should be overcome.

Members of the presidium were also briefed on the latest indicators of economic activity in which connection special attention was drawn to the fact that an increase in income funds is greater than an increase in the gross income. While the gross income rose by 80.9 percent this year in relation to the same period last year, income rose by 93 and net income by 89.3 percent.

The average personal income is up by 113.7 percent, but 56 percent has been allocated for housing, 40.5 for a business and other funds, and for joint consumption 41.9 percent more than in the same period last year.

The participants in the session were also told that the social contract on income has been accepted by 83 percent of associated labor organizations and other social subjects, but that only 65 percent of subjects have coordinated normative acts with the contract. [passage omitted]

Members of the presidium were also briefed on work stoppages, of which there were 9 this month, involving 1,340 workers. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO LC ACHIEVING 'CONCRETE RESULTS'

LD182019 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Pristina, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial committee assessed at today's extended session that concrete results had been achieved and that the wide ideopolitical activity of the LC and subjective forces, state and self-managing organs on consistent implementation of the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the topical political and security situation in this province was under way.

The presidium assessed, as the statement said, that intensive activity was taking place on the realization of concrete programs that have been established in all environments in Kosovo, in particular in the areas of education, culture, legislature, organs of internal affairs and others.

At the session, in whose work Kolj Siroka, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also took part, stress was laid on the necessity to further prepare sociopolitical organizations, social institutions and mechanisms for concrete solving of problems and contradictions in the socioeconomic, cultural and public life as a whole. It was said that in the focus of ideopolitical activity of the Kosovo LC, as well as in the future, there should be energetic struggle against the hostile activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism and other negative manifestations in society.

Particular stress was laid on the implementation of the conclusions and measures of the Presidium and the Presidency that refer to the activity of the LC and other organized socialist forces in Kosovo and, on a wider basis, to prevent the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, as well as to the creation of conditions for the return of those who wish to work and live in Kosovo. The activity under way should not be understood as a campaign, but as action toward realization of the congress documents with the aim of achieving a complete stabilization of the political situation in Kosovo. The LC and organized political forces in Kosovo have a determined attitude in dealing with all problems in an organized manner, without vacillations or political opportunitism, it is pointed out in the statement from the session of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, which was chaired by Azem Vlasi.

KOSOVO SERBS PROTEST 'EXCESS' AGAINST YOUNG WOMAN

AU181424 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 12 Aug 86 p 5

[G.B. article: "Recently in Kosovo Polje -- an Excess Arousing Indignation"]

[Text] At a time when all organized socialist forces, headed by the LCY, are carrying out constant activities to completely stabilize the political and security situation in Kosovo, here and there individuals and groups turn up who do not hesitate to cause excesses, or to politicize such excesses with the intention of destabilizing the political and security situation. A recent incident at Kosovo Polje shows that any instance of unpleasant behavior between members of different nationalities can be turned into an intranational excess, and take on fresh dimensions.

On 6 August at about 2100 at the entrance to the village of Bresja at Kosovo Polje, minor M.P. (15) from Bresje attacked a girl, S.M. (20), from the same village. We have been unofficially informed that M.P. followed the girl when she was returning home from work, and after calling her by name laid his hands on her shoulders and attempted to turn her round toward himself. But the boy ran off after the girl objected. The attacked girl reported the incident the next day and the culprit was identified thanks to the immediate intervention of the internal affairs organs. The Pristina Secretariat of Internal Affairs immediately charged him with the crime.

This incident aroused deep indignation among the inhabitants of Bresja and Kosovo Polje, and also caused unusual reactions, shown by the organization of a meeting of some dozens of Serbian and Montenegrin citizens in the Bresja school yard on Saturday. This incident is also a case of an excess being given fresh dimensions through the spread of rumor and false information, increasing citizens' revulsion. Such a situation requires intensive ideopolitical activity in the local communities of Kosovo Polje to prevent the destabilization of the political and security situation in this area.

M.P.'s behavior was judged harshly by local sociopolitical authorities and by local citizens, and was considered an attack on intranational relations and as a form of pressure for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

WORKERS PROTEST POOR ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT

LD151946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- Following two work stoppages during the week, the majority of workers of Industrogradnje -- basic units of associated labor of Novi Sad based Neimar -- returned to work today and received a reduced portion of their personal incomes at the cash office.

However, a number of workers are still not working, according to Caslav Popovica, Neimar management board deputy chairman, and are awaiting the outcome of the situation which arose after the submission of the half-yearly accounts, according to which 9 of the 13 basic organizations were shown to be operating at a loss. Approximately 250 workers at Industrogradnje went on a work stoppage at the beginning of the week when they learned that the highest personal income in this basic organization of associated labor in July would be 37,000 dinars, the same as last year's average plus 75 percent of Vojvodina's average personal income, in accordance with the law [as received]. The workers demanded that the previously accumulated problems within Neimar be cleared up immediately because the new FEC measures do not tolerate "nonchalance and idleness especially of management organs."

Immediately after the first work stoppage at Industrogradnke, there were a large number of meetings of the party and trade union organization, which also were attended by representatives of the Liman LC Municipal Committee and the Novi Sad LC city committee. Workers stated their position clearly at these meetings, namely, that they are not against the FEC measures but against poor operational organization and they are justified in pointing out the many concrete failings.

It also was agreed on that occasion that work would be secured as soon as possible for this basic organization of associated labor which casts elements for the industrial construction of apartments. However, the workers were not satisfied with mere promises and, Caslav Popovic observed, were stimulated in this to a small extent by those who were not for calming down the situation. They held meetings again yesterday in order to get to the bottom of matters. They promised that they would make up the lost 2 days by working overtime, but they were emphatic in their demand that they "be ensured more work and certain earnings." [passage omitted]

BALLIST IMPRISONED FOR INSULTING CITIZENS

LD1451457 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0928 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tetovo, 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- The municipal magistrate in Tetovo handed down a 60-day prison sentence to Ramadan Abazi, 35, from Tetovo who on 13 August in the Cardak restaurant downtown publicly insulted the citizens' patriotic, moral and social feelings.

The sentenced Abazi loudly shouted several timnes: "I am a Ballist in blood and soul." Restaurant guests asked the Secretariat of Internal Affairs to intervene. Ramadan Abazi has already started his prison term.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SOMALIA -- Belgrade, 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- By a decree of the SFRY Presidency, Dragoljub Kontic has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Somali Democratic Republic. Up to now he has been an adviser on foreign political questions to the FEC president. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 15 Aug 86 LD]

HEMORRHAGIC FEVER IN MONTENEGRO -- Titograd, 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- Since Tuesday another 13 people in Montenegro have been infected with hemorrhagic fever, popularly known as "Mouse fever". The number of people suffering from the disease now totals 43. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1142 GMT 15 Aug 86 LD]